

NAUVOO

NEIGHBOR.

OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY.—UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, July 8, 1845.

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WEEKLY NEWSLETTER.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

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John Taylor, Poor Park, 52 Market Street.

Show me the truth.

NOOTKA AND GHENT.

Prior to the year 1790, Great Britain and Spain had respectively asserted territorial rights over the North West Coast of America, founded on discoveries and explorations by subjects of their respective countries. Spain, in asserting her assumed rights of sovereignty over the country bordering on Nootka Sound, had seized the property of one MacLean, a British subject. Great Britain demanded reparation, which Spain at first refused, and war appeared inevitable. But that was averted by a Convention, concluded at the palace of the Redurial, in Spain, Oct. 26th, 1790, which convention, after stipulating for a just reparation, by Spain for the alleged violation of MacLean's preceding year, proceeded.

Art. 3. In order to strengthen the bonds of friendship and to preserve in future a perfect harmony and good understanding between the two contracting parties, it is agreed that their respective subjects shall not be disturbed or molested, either in navigating, or carrying on their fisheries in the Pacific Ocean or in the South Seas, or in landing on the coasts of those Seas in places not already occupied, for the purpose of carrying on their commerce with the natives of the country, or of making settlements there; the whole subject, nevertheless, to the restrictions specified in the three following articles, (which restrictions do not affect the point in dispute.)

This is the essential part of the Nootka Treaty, so far as now material, all the rest is temporary and incidental.

It is claimed by Great Britain that this Treaty leaves, having been modified by any subsequent arrangement, nor even by an intimation from either party that its termination was destined or destined, and is in nature an enduring, subsisting adjustment of all preexisting territorial claims of the two nations, so far as they may be affected by this Treaty.

We believe this is a true and just claim, consistent with and sustained by the admitted Laws of Nations.

In this faith, Great Britain has since prosecuted discoveries and explorations, made settlements upon and is now in possession of a good part of the territory known as Oregon, all which (the coast at any rate) comes directly within the purview of the Treaty stipulation above quoted.

Spain has never since made a settlement in the whole region, and we believe she has never since 1790 made explorations on her coast. In 1816, she ceded all her rights in that quarter, from lat. 43° Northward to the U. States, and they are now our neighbors.

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very—that peace being restored, on the basis of American Independence, all the drivings and wranglings to be by the treaty of independence derived of course. The British rejoiced that these knew nothing of stipulations, which was not quite so bad, and here the matter was dropped, each party standing on its reserved rights, and neither insisting on a stipulation on the subject. Such is substantially the Ghent case in regard to the fisheries. Three years afterward, the difference was adjusted by compromise.

Now, while we do most heartily believe that our own Commissioners were right in their judgment respecting the Nootka Treaty, and submitting according to the principles contended for by either party at Ghent. That the American doctrine covers the position of the British in asserting her assumed rights of sovereignty over the country bordering on Nootka Sound, had seized the property of one MacLean, a British subject. Great Britain demanded reparation, which Spain at first refused, and war appeared inevitable. But that was averted by a Convention, concluded at the palace of the Redurial, in Spain, Oct. 26th, 1790, which convention, after stipulating for a just reparation, by Spain for the alleged violation of MacLean's preceding year, proceeded.

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THE AFRICAN CONTINENT.

The following extract of a letter to the New York Sun, dated Moravia, March 31, will be read with interest, giving, as it does, some important views and information.

I implore you to turn your eyes towards Africa, and when you have satisfied yourself of the necessity, call upon your fellow citizens to protect the work of their hands from being contemptuously trampled under foot by the pride of England. On the coast of America, they know better; but here the English cruisers treat the republican flag with no more respect than they would an old cotton hankiechief, unless, indeed, it flies over an armed deck, and then they are willing to go through the forms of politeness and drink wine with the Yankee officers. The English government professed to see, with horror, the forcible expropriation of human beings from this coast, and establish the colony of Sierra Leone, as they said, to watch over and civilize the inhabitants of this coast of Guinea. Benign men in America planted Liberia for the same objects, and also to afford an honorable home and an open field for those of the colored race who aspired to the character of free and self-governing men. They saw in it the means of raising Africa from the bloody mire of her ignorance, and thus making reparation to her children for the terrible wrongs inflicted by the white race. We, who left our sweet homes in the United States, to the weeds of christian love in the rank wilderness, had no thought of encountering the spite and envy of England. She pretended to be engaged in the same cause, and was always reproaching the Americans with lukewarmness. See her sincerity, her honor, her humanity; our coldest proscriptors, for three hundred miles along the coast, once the dreadful cause of robbery and murder, in which no untrained man, white or colored, was safe for an hour, at peace, prosperity and hope. Deeper and deeper into the heart of the country, beautiful and flourishing settlements are springing up, one hundred thousand souls, each one of whom, in his way, will be a missionary of civilization to the most interior recesses of the continent, are living in happiness and hope, under the shadow of the American eagle, leaving the language, the promises and the spirit of republicanism, and preparing soon to return the blessings they receive by sending the fruits of their industry to enrich the markets of the protecting States.

Now to the case of the Newfoundlands.

Under the Treaty of 1763, concluded by Great Britain, by the Treaty of 1763, concluded by the two nations at Ghent, in 1814 to negotiate a Treaty of Peace, the British Ambassador at the very first meeting gave a formal notice that his Government would not renew the fishing privileges which we had enjoyed under the Treaty of Paris. Our sole Commissioners, as you may remember, that any alteration on this subject was unnecessary, and accordingly we

affectionately defence to the United States, and emerged with increasing fondness on the practicability of building up here in America, through her fostering care, a republic, which should imitate, no matter how humbly, the noble freedom of her institutions, they turned to enemies.

Above all things, we wished to maintain, what even in slavery we had been permitted to enjoy; the widest religious freedom. The English always abominated the poor colored race, pretending to understand, value, and enjoy what their highest nobility had been so slow to comprehend. What their Parliament had found it difficult to do for its understanding, we grasp; liberty of conscience and equality of citizen rights. We, poor bright ones, retorted by saying that the bleakest one born under the light of republicanism felt that as infant, or a cradle man, or a girl, whose only thought seemed to be showy dress and theatrical display, was a government not responsible enough for emancipated men, though they were black.

This is the real difficulty here. The English are resolved to annoy and disengage us, until we whose freedom and territory have been bought with American money, who were brought here and cherished by American enterprise and could support ourselves, and send bread to our famished neighbors, surrender our bright prospects and pass under their yoke. Our colony is insulted and our government set at naught, studiously, not necessarily invalid, but legitimately questionable. This is our Commissioners' argument. The disease of the other party manifested the non-recognition of our independence itself, the obvious answer was, "Yes, sir; Great Britain" has the clear right, if she chose, to say now that she will not make peace on the basis of your independence; and, on your dissentient, there will be no course left but to fight on, till one party or the other is brought to terms. But if nothing had been said about the fisheries at Ghent, what does not see that our privileges would have been revived by peace, according to the plain understanding of both parties? The Nootka case is just like this except where ever it is stronger.

Indiana and Egyptians—A Scene.—A

Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer furnishes this sketch:—The Ambassador of the Ottoman Porte applied to me to bring about a junction, in a society at his hotel, of the Iowa Indians with the forty youth and directors of the Egyptian Institution in Paris, formed for the finishing of two grandsons of Mehemet Ali. Mr. Cattin and Mr. Melody readily consented to the invitation. Mr. Somford and myself went together to Reschid Pacha's splendid saloons, about 9 o'clock, and found a large assemblage of Turks, Egyptians, Greeks, Americans, and some French ladies. The Western guests did not arrive with their guide until nine, their toilette having consumed an extra hour. Before they appeared, I felt some solicitude touching their behaviour, from my American desire that these princes of the Far West should manifest a breeding at least equal to the Oriental of Egypt and Turkey.

The twelve marched in and seated themselves in a quarter circle, in perfect order, and with dignity, even grace. They seemed to understand fully the occasion, and the party. They partook of the luxurious refreshments with ease and moderation, smoked the long elegant Ottoman pipe comfortably and skillfully, along with his excellency, and they delivered short complimentary speeches, without the least extravagance of tone, gesture, or topic. Ruschid answered with sense and courtesy. The evening passed off with universal satisfaction, and to the constant surprise and interest of the Egyptians. I asked the elder of Mehemet Ali's progeny, whether he had conversed to his knowledge with an American before he did so with me. He replied in the negative; and it was evident that he was puzzled by his first idea that I belonged to the Indian corps, as I do not exactly correspond to what he had heard of our aboriginal colors and customs.

This is an intelligent stripping, about twenty years of age, lively aspect and light complexion. The royal airs of the two boys, and the bearing of their companions, chiefly noble youths, might easily a republican smile.

Another wonderful English discovery discovered here first.

We find the following account of a wonderful English invention, in a late number of the New York Sun.

The English doctor, we presume, came to this country thinking to astonish the natives with his discovery, but he is quite behind the times on this side of the Alleghanies.

The Latest Wonder.—In another column will be found an advertisement in relation to a late English invention styled the Patent Galvanic Ring.

It has attracted unusual attention in Great Britain, and we learn is regarded with much favor by several of the most distinguished of the medical profession in that country.

The discovery is now for the first time

introduced here by Dr. A. H. Cristie, a brother of the inventor, and if the testimonials we have been shown, and the remarks of the English Journals are to be credited, the invention is one of no ordinary value.

The Galvanic Rings are simply worn upon the finger, and are stated to answer all the purposes for whom the galvanic battery and magnetic machines are used, and in several respects of more importance, they appear even preferable.

The disease for which

Electric Galvanism has always been applied are among the most painful and various to which we are subject, and from the high character of the inventor and the explanations with which we have been favored, we have no hesitation in recommending the Galvanic Rings to the attention of our suffering readers.

The cost is so trifling as to allow an opportunity of testing their efficacy.

We may be doing service to state that the only agency at present in the United States is at No. 134 Fulton street, New York, and all communications for Dr. Cristie must be addressed to that place.

These Galvanic Rings are no new thing.

They have been used by

Mr. Jacob Walter, of this city, for at least

the following advertisement, published in a broadsheet, in this city, in 1842.

J. Walter & Son inform the public generally, that they are, at this time manufacturing in the city of Louisville, Magnetic Electric Machines, and also Electro Magnets, together with Galvanic Rings and Magnets, used in the cure of Neuralgic complaints:

Such a voluminous complaints of the head, ears, face, teeth, neck, in stiffness of the neck, in pains which effect one side of the face, prostrating, tic-daucaux, megrim, toothache and jawache when caused by cold; and also cold when first taken, in chronic pains of the chest, asthma, and all purely neuralgic complaints; in choleric, cramps of the stomach, &c.

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AND-SO-SOUTH-JARA.

We continue our collection of fires and such calamities as God in his providence sees fit to vex this nation with. We have not taken pains to collect many of murders and robberies, which, more or less, fill a certain portion of our news.

Great Fire in Fayetteville, North Carolina—Half the Town is Ruined.—We learn, says the Richmond Compiler, that a fire occurred in Fayetteville, N. C., on Thursday night, the 10th inst., by which half the place, principally the business portion, was destroyed. The calamity was attributed to an incendiary.

Fire in the Woods—Loss of Life and Destruction of Property.—Fires are raging tremendously in this vicinity. The atmosphere yesterday was impregnated with dense clouds of smoke. Mr. Joseph McGuire of Glenburn, was burned to death. The fire was raging near his house on Monday, causing him to exert his utmost energy to save it; but becoming very much exhausted and fearing that he could not save his house he went for aid, but not returning as soon as expected, his family became alarmed and search was made and his body was found. He has left a wife and four children.

Yesterday, the dwelling house and barn of Mr. Amos Emerson, in the north part of this city, were consumed. A traveler in saving furniture found his clothing entirely destroyed. There has been great destruction of wood fences, lumber, &c., as far as heard from, and as the fire rages to a great extent, we expect to hear of many other disasters.—*Bangor Courier*.

Hired-rending Calamity—Two Lives Lost by Fire.—On Friday night the dwelling house of Mr. John Prentup, on the canal, about two miles west of Fonda, Montgomery county, was consumed by fire, and shocking to relate, a grandson of Mr. P., a lad of 12 years of age, and a girl living in the family of about 14, was burnt to death.

The fire was first discovered by boatmen navigating the canal, who gave the alarm. Mr. Prentup hastily opening the doors of his room, the flames burst in upon him, and his shirt, the only garment he had on, taking fire, he threw himself from the window, and was followed by his son from an upper window.

The shrieks of the burning grandson were heard, without the possibility of rescuing him. The girl, it is believed, was suffocated, as she was in the part of the house that was first consumed. Mr. Prentup was severely burnt.

It is believed to be the work of an incendiary—persons named Staring, recently dispossessed of the premises, being suspected, and the circumstances being such as, after examination on Saturday, to warrant his commitment.

Steam Boat Collision on the Hudson—Loss of Life.—Last week the steamboat Empire, six miles below Poughkeepsie, ran into a sloop with such force as to nearly sever her spar. The sloop immediately sank. A colored person was drowned.

Fish and Babies.—The Baltimore Sun (says DuSole) will not believe that the bodies of deceased infants, &c., found in the river Delaware, without the marks upon them of a violent death, are suffered to be thrown back again to feed the fishes. But it is too true. The present law, we repeat, in the height of its stiffness, will not permit the Coroner to hold an inquest on bodies exhibiting no marks of a violent death; or if he do hold one, the county Commissioners refuse to pay the jury and other expenses. The result is, that no certificate can be given to authorize any sexton to inter such bodies, and the remains of the deceased must either be thrown back again into the river, or suffered to lie exposed on the wharves, infecting the atmosphere as they corrupt and decay.

Great Robbery.—Judge Baird, late receiver of public monies at Palmyra, on the last downward trip of the steamer Di Vernon, had the bottom of his trunk cut out, and five thousand dollars in gold stolen therefrom. He was on his way down for the purpose of making a deposit of the money which he had with him, amounting altogether, to ten thousand dollars in gold, half of which was placed in the till of his trunk, which was left untouched, and the other half placed immediately in the bottom. The trunk was enveloped in a buffalo robe, and the thief or thieves, after having cut out the bottom and possessed themselves of the money, (undoubtedly aware that it was so situated,) replaced the robe, and Judge Baird knew nothing of the robbery until his arrival in this city. It is supposed that the act was perpetrated somewhere in the vicinity of Keokuk. Captain McDonough is on the track, and we shall probably hear something further and more satisfactory in a few days.—*Recruit.*

Infanticide.—The Louisville Journal of the 6th tells a rather strange tale, the substance of which is that a lieutenant B. of the U. S. army, killed a new-born child, the offspring of a woman with whom he was living at a hotel in Paducah, and whom he called his wife. The child was born in the night, and the father threw it into the river, asserting that the child was still-born; but the child had been heard to cry. The father was arrested and gave bail for \$2000.

The dwelling house of Mr. John Prentup, near Fonda, New York, was fired by an incendiary, recently, and consumed. A grandson of the occupant, aged 14 years, and a servant girl of the same age, perished in the flames.

Another Disastrous Fire, and probably

Loss of Life.—About half past 2 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the stable fronting on Bayard street, and running into Elizabeth street, which was entirely destroyed with a number of valuable horses, carriages, wagons, etc. It next communed to the small two story brick building on the corner of Elizabeth,

which was occupied as a grocery, was also destroyed with the contents. We are sorry to say that there was a report by those who first discovered the fire, that the occupant with his family, who slept over the store, have perished. We did not learn their names.—*Jour. Com.*

Fire and Loss of Life.—Yesterday morning between 2 and 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in the stable of Mr. Campbell, fronting on Bayard and running back on Elizabeth street. We learn from the Commercial that a number of carriages, wagons, &c., were destroyed, and fourteen valuable horses. Mr. Campbell was not insured. His loss will probably be about three thousand. Several of the horses belonged to Mr. Raymond of the Menagerie. One of the horses was worth \$500, being one of a pair for which Mr. Campbell had \$800 offered only a day or two ago. The others were on livery.

From the stables the fire communicated to a small two story brick building, at the corner of Elizabeth street, occupied as a grocery by Mr. Kosmiski. The building and its contents were entirely destroyed.

Here we regret to say, there was also loss of life. The family occupied the upper part of the building, and so rapidly did the flames spread that it was with the greatest difficulty any of them were saved from destruction.

Pirates in the Mediterranean.—Accounts from Messina, to the 8th of May, state, that the brig Garrett of Hull, had been chased and attempted to be boarded on the 21st ult. fifty miles west of Malta, by a schooner under Turkish colors.

Ireland.—The repeal meeting at Tara took place on the 22nd ult.—The numbers are variously estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000. O'Connell, of course, participated largely in the proceedings.

France.—Little has been said during the last fortnight, in the Parisian journals, on American affairs; but in the few articles that have appeared, a very decided opinion is expressed, that however menacing the Oregon question may appear, it will be settled amicably, the United States and Great Britain both having an immense interest in the preservation of peace.

Turkey.—The accounts from Constantinople to the 7th of May state that the health of the Sultan is on the decline. Some even went so far as to say that on the previous Friday, in consequence of this, he did not pay his usual visit to the mosque.

On the 1st inst., the Greek patriarch Yerimano, having previously given in his resignation, Meletius, the Archbishop of Cyzicus, was elected in his stead, and invested in his dignities and decorations at the Sublime Porte. Yerimano was undoubtedly an ignorant man, unequal to the arduous and difficult duties of his post.

Switzerland.—The accounts from Lucerne to the 25th ult., states that the influence of the three great powers (England, France, and Austria) began to make itself beneficially felt in Switzerland. The resolve of those powers to maintain intact the federal compact of 1815, the inviolability of the principle of cantonal sovereignty, and the exclusive right of the cantons themselves to revise and amend the compact by mutual friendly agreement among each other, by legal means alone, to the exclusion of all violence—regard always being had to the maintenance of the condition—*sicut non*—of the inviolability of the principle of cantonal sovereignty above mentioned.

Fire at Chatham.—We regret to learn that on Tuesday last, the Wadding Manufacturing establishment of Conant & Rathbone, (known as the 'White Mills') near Chatham 4 corners, was consumed, with all its contents, on Monday the 7th instant, at about noon. The building was owned by the widow of the late George Humphrey. Loss estimated at \$2,000 over insurance.—*Hudson Gazette.*

Fire in Belgrade, (Me.)—We learn from the Kennebec Journal, that the large tannery of Southwick & Whitten, at Belgrade mills, was consumed by fire last week. Insurance \$3000, which will not cover the loss.

Spain. Abdication of Don Carlos.—Don Carlos has abdicated his claim to the throne of Spain in the following letter to his son:

Letter of King Charles V. (Don Carlos) to the Prince of the Asturias.—My most beloved Son—Iaving determined to retire from political affairs I took the resolution of renouncing in your favor my rights to the crown, transmitting them to you. Consequently, I place in your hands the act of my renunciation, which you may use when you deem it opportune.

"I pray the Almighty to accord to you the good fortune to restore peace and union to our unhappy country, and thus to secure the welfare of all Spaniards."

"From this day I assume the title of Count de Molino, which it is my intention to bear hereafter."

Bourges, the 18th of May, 1845."

"CHARLES."

ACCEPTANCE OF THE PRINCE OF ASTURIAS.

"I took cognizance, with filial resignation, of the determination, which the King, my august father and lord, made known to me to-day, and, in accepting the rights and duties which he freely transmits to me, I undertake a task which I will accomplish, God aiding, with the same sentiments and the same devotion to the security of the monarchy and the happiness of Spain."

slave trade on the coast of Africa, has been signed at the Foreign Office.—The Catholic Bishops are up in arms against the measure now before Parliament for establishing colleges in the north, the south, and the west of Ireland.

India and China.—The Overland Mail arrived in London on the 23rd ult. Intelligence has been received from Bombay to the 5th, Calcutta to the 7th, and Madras to the 14th of April. The news, in a political point of view is unimportant.

Cholera is prevalent in Calcutta, but

is not of a nature to create more than customary alarm.

Germany.—From all parts of Germany we receive almost exclusively with discussions on the division now raging in the Catholic Church. The new religious sect is gaining every day numbers of adherents, and even the lower order of the clergy join it with alacrity.

Neighbors.—The Die Vernon with a pleasure party from St. Louis, made us a visit on the "fourth." The Temple attracted some attention towering up as the living monument of a martyred Prophet, and showing the united energy of a righteous people. All right, the world must witness our innocence and greatness.

James K. Polk.

Washington City, June 16, 1845.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1845.

O HABITATION OF JUSTICE.—It is not common for us to say much about public men and justice, unless we are concerned. Last summer, after the assassination at Carthage, very little was done to magnify the law till the October term of the circuit court; and then, when bills of indictment were found against some five or six persons, the "exits and entrances" to justice were scarcely guarded by bail. Furthermore, when the court came on in the spring, these men, charged with crime of the highest order, were able to bail themselves with very little noise about "sufficient security." So far so good, and nobody grumbled.

A new scene takes place: the sheriff shoots a man in self defense, and he is lodged in jail forthwith, and an indictment found within a day or two. When an effort to bail him out is made, the bonds are put at five thousand dollars (as much as five men were held at spring, with as high or higher officer,) and sworn security enough to satisfy the watchful honor of the conservators of law, could hardly be had: It seemed almost like Solomon's seal-seal with two daughters, crying—

Give, give!"

We have made these few remarks to open the eyes of the American people to the position of the scales of justice. It would seem that the goddess has received her sight and so dispenses favors according to "propter clamor?"—right or wrong. If such is the case, will wise men exclaim: "O habitation of justice."

Independence.—So many accidents having been perpetrated upon the Latter day Saint, for the past fifteen years, that "Independence," as it is commonly called, the fourth of July, had a very few charms as a nation's birthday, or as a patriotic holiday. The "extermination from Missouri," the ASSASSINATION, at Carthage, of JESSE AND HYRUM SMITH, with impunity and the repeal of our city charter, by might to rob us of right, gave the noise of shooting and the firing of cannon throughout the nation, the appearance of a great gun that had been fired for joy a long while ago, but now its reverberation and echo were dying away among the bordering mountains, as empty as a bottle.

Turkey.—The accounts from Constantinople to the 7th of May state that the health of the Sultan is on the decline.

Some even went so far as to say that on the previous Friday, in consequence of this, he did not pay his usual visit to the mosque.

On the 1st inst., the Greek patriarch Yerimano, having previously given in his resignation, Meletius, the Archbishop of Cyzicus, was elected in his stead, and invested in his dignities and decorations at the Sublime Porte. Yerimano was undoubtedly an ignorant man, unequal to the arduous and difficult duties of his post.

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France.—Little has been said during the last fortnight, in the Parisian journals, on American affairs; but in the few articles that have appeared, a very decided opinion is expressed.

that however menacing the Oregon question may appear, it will be settled amicably, the United States and Great Britain both having an immense interest in the preservation of peace.

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would permit, and which would be in a short time. Dr. Marshall and the sheriff were both old citizens of the county. The Dr. had filled the office of magistrate, and clerk of the county court. He was remarkably independent in his opinions, and honest and punctilious in his business transactions. But with all these estimable traits, I believe he was every where known to have been subject to the most violent and uncontrollable passions. He was a widower and without children. He was wealthy, and though he mingled little in society, he was generally esteemed.

Gen. Deming's position before the public for the last year has been one of unspeakable trial, vexation and responsibility, that needed a patience, prudence, energy and forbearance that few men possess to so great an extent as himself. He has been surrounded by enemies who have threatened to commit indignities of the most dastardly kind upon his person for attempting to execute official duties when placed in his hands, and yet his worst enemies have never been able to establish anything against his character in a moral or religious point of view, excepting that he is a Jack Mormon, or a man opposed to illegal violence against the Mormons.

No man ever received more insults with more forbearance—the forbearance of religious principle, not that of fear. Courteous to all, he never provoked a quarrel. He has lost no friends, who were his friends before.

Time forbids a longer communication at present, though I feel that there are some reflections that ought to be left by those, who, in Hancock county, have abrogated law, and compelled peaceful citizens to bear arms to protect their persons and lives from violence.

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On the other hand the official organ denies that President Jones has sent or authorized any person to go to Mexico and treat for the independence of Texas, and affirms that he is favorable to the measure of annexation.

Most Unfortunate. One of the most worthy citizens, (says the Pittsburgh Post,) has been burnt out no less than four times within the last two months. He was one of the many hundreds who suffered on the 10th of April; on the 27th of May he was again caught in the fire on 7th street; from there he moved to Brighton, Beaver Co., where his ill luck appeared to follow him; and he was again burnt out by the fire that occurred in that place. Since then he has been purchasing things to make another start, and we understand they were all consumed in one of the buildings that was burnt on Penn street on the morning of the 10th inst.

More Lynch Law in Montreal.—With grief and indignation we have to record another of the cowardly and ferocious assaults to which Protestant ministers, Sunday school teachers, and religious tract distributors, are constantly exposed in this city, while peaceably pursuing their benevolent labor in the open air. On Sunday afternoon, the 23d ult., a respectable young man (a worthy member of the Wesleyan Church) was engaged at the upper end of Griffon street in distributing tracts and inviting children to attend Sunday School. While calmly speaking to some boys who were pitchin' copper, a man, or rather a monster in the shape and form of a man, came behind him and fell him to the ground by a blow from a loaded gun, (which he afterwards fired over him) breaking his jaw bone and knocking out several of his teeth. He was then most brutally treated while lying upon the ground, and left in a state of insensibility.

What the North does for the South.—The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, makes the following amusing summary of the means whch the North furnishes to the South:

They build our houses, they adorn them with every comfort and convenience of which we have ever conjectured. They educate our children, and cover our nakedness from head to foot, with hats and shoes, coats and shirts; we eat their flour, cheese, butter, apples, codfish, potatoes, pickles, pork and onions; we feed our cattle with their hay, drive their horses in their harness to their hay, drive their horses in their carriages with their whips; we walk with their sticks, ride on their saddles, write on their paper, wash with their soap, scrub with their brush, sweep with their brooms, milk in their pails, cook in their pots, strike with their hammers, blow with their bellows, cut with their axes, sow with their seed, reap with their hooks, pull with their leather, whitewash with their lime, paint with their paint, march by their tunes, read by their lights, drink their Congress water and rum, smoke their segars; last and best of all, these blessings, we marry their pretty girls, who make the best of wives.

how long. If not knowing how to swim, you would escape drowning; when you find yourself in deep water, you have only to consider yourself an empty pitcher; let your mouth and nose; not the top part of your heavy head; be the highest part of you, and you are safe; but thrust up one of your bony hands, and down you go; turning up the hand tips over the pitcher. Having had the happiness to prevent one or two drownings by this simple instruction, says an exchange, we publish it for the benefit of all who either love aquatic sports, or dread them.

The great mound at Gravo Creek, twelve miles below Wheeling, is described in a letter from Professor Locke to the Cincinnati Gazette. It was thoroughly opened several years since, and a great quantity of curious relics were discovered. Its entire height was about sixty feet.

The most extraordinary discovery was that of a small stone inscribed with characters, decided by the Antiquarian Society of Copenhagen to be Runic. The works originally prepared to facilitate access to the mound, are quite decayed, and the mound itself is threatened with destruction.

On entering the gallery which has been built, Professor L. says he came to where the earth supports itself, exhibiting a naked and perfect section of the earth work, showing that the natural surface of the original soil on which the mound was built, was slightly raised.

Professor L. states, as his most interesting observation made, that the section above this line of soil shows the separate flocks of earth as they had been successively carried up and poured down by the mound-builders of old, in a kind of mortified marbling.

The Houston Star of the 24th inst., seems to have received intelligence, which if well founded, seems to be of much importance. We extract from that paper the following extract:

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ANTI-RENT WAR.—We have a slip from the Schoharie Patriot, dated Monday, in which we find a regular journal of the campaign of Under Sheriff Buck, and his guard of 90 men, who left that village on the 10th under the command of Col. Asa Maticke. The field of their operations was Scott's Patent, which includes within its boundaries The Fly, or Fly Summit in the town of Broome. On Wednesday the Sheriff succeeded in serving one or two writs in the neighborhood, but the guard, on their way back to head quarters, were fired upon twice by some person or persons, several of them discharged their guns in the direction of the fire. On Thursday, while the guard had halted near a field where the Sheriff had a writ to serve, the report of five or six rifles was heard. Two or three balls struck the ground but a few feet from G. Miller, one of the guard who was shot twice in the leg. The guard were hospitably treated, and the Sheriff adjusted his business with Mr. V. without difficulty.

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New Invention—Wonderful Engine.—A London paper says that a wonderful engine has been lately constructed by Professor Reinaugle, who is securing patents in every civilized country on the earth. The power, which is self-produced in the engine, is obtained from condensed air, which, though easily manageable, begets an immense force; the present engine, which stands on a space not exceeding two feet square, having a power equal to five hundred and sixty-eight horses. For pumping out of mines, it is gravely proposed to use a 10,000 or 29,000 horse power, in order to do the work promptly. It is stated that, with the present small engine, two hundred and twenty tons can be propelled at a rate of twenty-five to thirty miles per hour. The description of the action of the machine is very vague, but it is said that several very eminent and scientific men have examined it and expressed their astonishment. Professor Faraday having seen the drawing and heard the theory and practice of this invention explained, complimented the inventor by declaring, that he had discovered perpetual motion of the most terrific description.

Death from Tobacco.—A little boy of six years old, a son of Mr. Lewis Cobbett, of West Dedham, Mass., came to his death last week, in consequence of taking some tobacco into his stomach. The child went to the store of Mr. Jason Ellis, Jr., in that place, and asked the clerk, a boy of the name of Hank, for some kind of confectionary. He was told they had no sugar plums, but he could have some tobacco. The child replied, that tobacco would make him sick. The clerk argued that it would not, and took a cracker, and put on some butter and molasses, and tobacco and succeeded in some way in getting it down the child. The little fellow was taken vomiting soon after, and continued so to do for several days and at length went into fits, and finally died on Thursday, the 5th inst. Mr. Ellis promptly discharged the clerk as soon as it was known that he had committed the infamous transaction.

Whether any further notice will be taken of it, we know not, but certainly if there is any punishment that can reach him, he should not be permitted to escape "unwhipt of justice."

Married on the 18th May.—by Elder Wm. O. Clark, Mr. Ezra T. Clark to Miss Mary Stevenson. Also by the same, on the 26th of June, Mr. Henry C. Markham to Miss Hannah Remington. Also by the same, on the 29th of June Mr. Job Baily, to Miss Elizabeth Stevenson, all of Lee Co. I. T. besides others too numerous to mention. w. k.

NOTICE.—The Seventeenth Quorum of Seventies will meet on Sunday the 20th inst. at 8 o'clock A. M. with the general conference, at the Seventies Hall. General attendance is desired.

D. M. REFSHER, Secy. Pres.

July 13th 1845.

TO OLD COUNTRYMEN.

HARDY & CO'S. PASSENGER ARRANGEMENTS.

PERSONS in America, wishing to send to Europe for their friends to procure a passage by any of the packet ships to leave Liverpool on the 1st, 8, 11, 16, 21, and 26th of every month, for New York, Boston, or New Orleans.

A few, wishing to remit money to their friends in Europe, can purchase from one pound sterling upwards, all the particulars of which, can be ascertained by enquiring of

JONATHAN C. WRIGHT, Agent,

Office on Water Street, Nauvoo, two doors above the old Printing office.

Nauvoo, May 1845—4-1f

SEE HERE.

20 TON of hay, wanted immediately

at the Nauvoo coach and carriage manufacturing association, for which good pay will be given.

Nauvoo, March 25—48-3m

GRAND ZOOLOGICAL EXHIBITION.



The Proprietors respectfully announce that their Extensive Collection of

LIVING WILD ANIMALS

will be exhibited at Nauvoo, on Monday

the 21st of July.

This Establishment embraces the interest of the New York and Philadelphia Zoological Institutes, making it the

LARGEST OF THE KIND NOW IN

THE U. S. STATES.

The famous Dubois will appear with his trained animals in some of the most beautiful scenes, and among other interesting performances, will harness and drive and drive a large

NUMIDIAN LION.

On the entrance into Nauvoo, on the 21st,

TWO LARGE ELEPHANTS will be harnessed to the Band Car and precede the whole retinue of Horses, Wagons, &c., to the place of exhibition.

Doors open at 1 o'clock, A. M. Admittance 30 cents—Children, ten years of age, half price;

July 9, 1845. 10-2w.

COOK & PETERSON,

DEALERS in Hides, Leather and Findings, No. 71, Main Street & Louis.

July 9-11 6m.

DEMOCRATIC.

For the Neighbor,
Yours—*O give me back my bended bow,*
Or I'll be persecuted at Nauvoo,
How oft I've sympathized with you;
And in the lonely hours of even,
Have marked your onward course to heaven.

Although your prophet is no more,
Still thou art thought of as before;
For God is with you bright and day,
Have faith in him he hears you pray.

Be like a band of Christian brothers,
Now mind the scoffs not frowns of others,

And when your earthly race is run,
Your troubles over, the prize is won.

With Joseph Smith, and Hyrum too,
The poison of your God renew;

No murderer there to interfere,

But it is peace, without a tear.

No more with care shalt thou be prest,
But in God's presence will be blest.

When truth shall triumph over sin,
And mobocracy be overthrown,

When the world is in quietness,

O Cartago! blest, to own thy name,

For prophet's blood thy walls shall stain;

Their blood for vengeance calls on God,

To smite thee with his chastening rod.

Then comes the judgment day, when

The judgement day is near at hand,

When you before your God must stand,

To meet your doom pronounced aright,

Depart, ye cursed from my sight!

O God! protect the chosen Twelve.

11 Who for the church 'mid dangers dwell;

These widowed mothers, orphans too;

Dear Lord we recompence to you.

Then Zion in thy beauty rise,

Stretch stretch thy pinions to the skies,

Thy Temple shall the world surpass,

While they with wonder see the gaze,

What Rock, Michigan. G. W. M.

WORMS AND FLOWERS.

The following is one of those beautiful gems

from the pen of Mary Howitt which can never

be brought to the light too often. And when

more appropriately than now, while bursting

buds and fragrant blossoms are delighting every

eye, contrast our poor, withered buds of modesty,

or God might have made the earth bring forth

Enough for great and small;

The oak tree and the cedar tree,

Without a bower at all,

We might have had enough, enough

For every want of ours;

For luxury, medicine and toll,

And yet—have had no flowers.

The ore within the mountain mine

Requires none to grow;

Nor does it need the fatus flower

To make the river flow.

The clouds might give abundant rain,

The mighty dew might fall,

And the herb that keepeth life in man,

Might yet have drunk them all.

Then therefore, wherefore were they made,

And dyed with rainbow light,

All fashioned with supremest grace,

Upraising day and night.

Springing in valleys green and low,

And on the mountains high,

And in the silent wilderness,

Where numan passeth by.

Our outward life requires them not,

They therefore had they birth?

To minister delight to man—

To beautify the earth.

To comfort man, to whisper hope

Whence'er his fath is dim,

For who so carrieth for the flowers,

Will much more care for him.

To which W. W. Phelps replies—

Yes, yes, my dear, you've said it true;

In the heaven's richest plan,

And woman is the "flow'r of flow'rs,"

United to a man.

Holiday Robbery in Washington. It is not safe in the city of "magnificent distances" to be out late at night. A man by the name of Paine was on his return from the United States Observatory, at one o'clock, A. M., waylaid and robbed of twenty-six hundred dollars. The robbers attacked him shortly after he had left the observatory. They demanded his money, holding a pistol to his head; he denied having any. A pistol was then discharged, the slug, with which it was loaded, grazing his forehead. He was then knocked down, and the money taken from him. The robbers must certainly have been waiting for him, as they mentioned the precise sum he had.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Nauvoo,

Hancock County, Illinois, June 30th,

1845, which, if not taken out on or before the 30th September next, will be sent to the Post Office Department as dead letters.

N. B.—Any person calling for any of the following list of letters, will please say they are advertised to them, or they may not get them.

At business office—A.

Adams Henry, Jr. Adams Jr.

Adams G. Jr. Adams Jr.

Alard John Alard Jr.

Alexis Charles Alexis Jr.

Anderson John Anderson Jr.

Aldridge William Aldridge Jr.

Barker Thomas Barker Jr.

Bates Lorenzo Bates Jr.

Bates Marcellus Bates Jr.

Bates Marcellus L. Bates Jr.

Benson Miss Sallie Benson Jr.

Bennett Dr. John C. Bennett Jr.

Brown George W. Brown Jr.

Brown John S. Brown Jr.

Brown William Brown Jr.